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He is much interested in the prospect of a fruitful mission amongst the Hurons of Upper Canada, a sedentary nation much ahead of the wandering Algonquins of the neighborhood of Quebec. He sends there two subordinates with a view of first acquiring the language, in the hope that greater resources may soon be afforded the Jesuits by their friends in France and the fur company, to enable them to proceed with decisive results in the execution of their scheme. The vivid picture of the colony which he traces in poignant, though moderate, words, is much after the manner of Champlain, whose complaints in that respect are well known to all readers of his works.

The volume is equal in value to any of the three which have preceded it, and that is high praise.

BENJAMIN SULTE.

Virginia Cartography. A Bibliographical Description. By P. LEE PHILLIPS. [Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. XXXVII. Number 1039.] (Washington. 1896. Pp. 85.)

MR. PHILLIPS is one of the assistant librarians in the Library of Congress. His treatise gives evidence of careful and prolonged research and is a contribution to American history of distinct value. It is to be regretted that some of the descriptions, especially the one relating to Fry and Jefferson's important map, are not fuller, but the work, as it stands, is, nevertheless, interesting and commendable.

The first map of Virginia was drawn in 1585 by John With or White, a painter. In the third edition of Hariot's account of Virginia, published in the first part of De Bry's collection in 1590, the artist's name appears as With in the Latin, German and French versions, and as White in the English version only, all four versions having been published in the same year. He is described as having been "sent thither speciallye and for the same purpose by the said Sir Walter Raleigh, the year aboue-said 1585, and also the year 1588." In *The Principal Navigations*, by Hakluyt (editions of 1589 and 1598) John White appears among the members of the expedition of 1585, but not in the list of "the principall gentlemen of our companie" and he seems to have returned to England. The John White whom Raleigh appointed governor of Virginia, on the other hand, made five voyages to the colony, the last being in 1590. In Stith's *History of Virginia* (1747) the John With or White of De Bry is made identical with John White, the governor, but Camus in his *Mémoire sur la Collection des grandes et petits Voyages* (Paris, 1802), expresses a doubt as to their identity, and Bancroft treats them as separate persons. Kohl, in his *Descriptive Catalogue of those Maps, Charts and Surveys relating to America, which are mentioned in Volume Three of Hakluyt's Great Work*, declares they were the same person, and so do Henry Stevens in the *Bibliotheca Historica* (Boston, 1870), Justin Winsor in the *Narrative and Critical History*, and Dr. Eggleston in his paper in the *Century Magazine* for November, 1888. Nevertheless, Mr. Phillips is of

opinion, and we think with reason, that the contemporaneous evidence tends to show that White or With, the first cartographer of Virginia, was not Raleigh's governor.

The second important map of Virginia was John Smith's. Of that work Mr. Phillips says: "Journeying along unknown streams in a country where at every step lurked danger from enmity of the savage inhabitants and discord among his followers, Smith made a map which is an authority to the present day, and when compared with other maps of his day, impresses us with the genius of the man." The maps of White, or With, and Smith influenced all subsequent Virginia cartography until Augustine Herman's map appeared in 1673. This first became accessible to students in this country two centuries later, when a reduced facsimile of the original in the British Museum was published in the *Maps to accompany the Report of the Commissioners on the Boundary Line between Virginia and Maryland*, Richmond, 1873. A Bohemian by birth, Herman came from Holland to New Amsterdam about 1647 and subsequently settled in Maryland, where he made his map of the surrounding country. Its preëminence continued until 1751, when Thomas Jefferys published *A Map of the most inhabited parts of Virginia, containing the whole Province of Maryland, with parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and North Carolina*, by Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson.

The map of John Henry, engraved by Thomas Jefferys, "Geographer to the King" (London, 1770), is still of interest, as the geography of the state, according to Mr. Phillips, has never been more thoroughly studied. It has especially a general historical value, as it contains the names of many of the plantations.

During the Revolutionary war thirty-four maps of Virginia were published, and in 1794 first appeared Carey's *American Atlas*, published in Philadelphia. Since then the list is a numerous one, the maps steadily increasing in minuteness and accuracy.

GAILLARD HUNT.

The Evolution of the Constitution of the United States, showing that it is a Development of Progressive History and not an isolated Document struck off at a given Time or an Imitation of English or Dutch Forms of Government. By SYDNEY GEORGE FISHER. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1897. Pp. 398.)

THIS book will be of great use to all students of the constitutional history of the United States. It collates for the first time all the provisions of the colonial charters and the early state constitutions relating to the same subjects; and thus aids in tracing the origin of the similar clauses in the Federal Constitution. The idea is, however, not as new as the author seems to think. Almost all the previous commentators on the Constitution, from Judge Story to Dr. Stevens, have in many cases quoted from the colonial charters and history when discussing the clauses that resemble and seem to be derived from them. But Mr. Fisher has done